

H. S. PINGREE DEAD.

Ex-Gov. Made a Valiant Fight for Life.

A GOOD CITIZEN GONE

Active, Fierce and Uncompromising His Political Battles Were Fought to a Finish.

Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, ex-governor of Michigan, died in London, England, at 11:35 p. m., the 18th of June, from an illness brought on by the hardships of travel in South Africa, and shattered health arising from the severe strain of his political life.

That he was a remarkable man his career in Detroit and as governor of Michigan gives the most brilliant proof. He was a descendant of fine old Puritan stock and first saw the light in the rugged little town of Denmark, Me., in 1840. At the age of 14 he left the rocky farm of his birthplace and went to Saco, Me., where for six years he worked in a cotton mill. From there he went to Hopkinton, Mass., where he became a cutter in a shoe factory. In August, 1862, imbued with the patriotic ardor which was a characteristic of his ancestry, he enlisted in Co. F, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, his term of service expiring he promptly re-enlisted, and with his regiment, took part in the second battle of Bull Run, the battles of Fredericksburg Road, Harris Farm, Cold Harbor, Spotsylvania Court House, North Anna and South Anna.

He was captured May 25, 1864, by a squad of Mosby's men and sent to Andersonville, where he was confined for several months. He was then sent to Salisbury prison, N. C., and to Millen, Ga., where he was exchanged in November, 1864, rejoining his regi-

ment in front of Petersburg. He took part in the expedition to Weldon Railroad, and in the battles of Boynton Road, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville and Appomattox Court House, and was mustered out after the close of the war in August, 1865.

He won his first election by bringing about a change of 7,000 votes over the returns on the previous Democratic candidate for mayor.

Mayor of Detroit.

When he took the office as mayor of the city he brought to bear in the office of chief executive the same level-headed business methods that had brought him success in the commercial world. The city's streets were in a deplorable condition. Contractors had the city by the throat. He immediately began a campaign for better paved streets; urged a rapid transit system of street railways; a municipal lighting plant; a separation of grade crossings, and higher taxation of acreage property. He ignored the professional politician, and let loose an avalanche of ideas regarding municipal government. In the second month of his term he proposed testing electricity as the motive power for street railways. At the end of six months he was severely criticised by the Republican party leaders at a Michigan club meeting for his appointments, and there was arrayed against him many of the leaders of his own party. He even pursued his business methods regardless of political favor, to the extent of vetoing overtime pay for municipal employees. Before the close of his first year in office, he was antagonistic to the common council, and had started a score of ideas, some of which were abandoned as quickly as started, upon their proving impracticable. He was always ready to confess frankly any error, but mistakes never caused any cessation of his efforts to improve municipal conditions.

Street Car Strike.

During the first few months of his office-holding Pingree showed very little of the corporation-fighting traits which later became his leading characteristic, but when the big street railway strike took place, his astute secretary, A. I. McLeod, saw an opportunity for making a political coup.

Mayor Pingree refused to ask the governor of the state for troops to quell disturbances, insisting that the police were sufficiently powerful to keep the peace. The mayor called upon both sides to settle the difficulty by arbitration, and this was done.

Was Easily Re-elected Mayor.

In 1880, when the time arrived for another mayoralty election, Pingree's political prestige had not as yet reached its peak, and he was not yet so powerful, and there was some fear in the Republican camp that he would be defeated. However, the Democrats got into a factional fight, and John Miner and W. G. Thompson were both nominated, with the result that Pingree was re-elected, receiving more votes than both of his opponents.

In his second term Mayor Pingree took hold of many of his most successful plans for city improvement. He declared for a comprehensive park system, and though his scheme to turn much of the down-town district of the city into a playground was set upon as being too expensive, his agitation brought about the establishment of a number of Detroit's present beautiful breathing places. The grooved rails for street cars with the same pavement between the tracks as was laid on the rest of the street; new sewers were built, and the old sand and plank foundations of pavements were replaced with those laid on concrete, and a city lighting plant was established during his second term. Cheaper gas was also obtained through his efforts.

In order to introduce the grooved rails into Detroit, he took the common council to Buffalo in a special car at his own expense. At his request the council engaged two special cars and made a junket trip to Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern cities to inspect lighting plants, but incidentally looked into all lines of municipal work in order to gain ideas.

Aside from the knowledge to be obtained the trip was a strategic move to gain the good-will of the abolitionists toward the city ownership plan. When the legislature met the next year there was a fierce fight at Lansing, the electric lighting trust fighting the bill to enable the city to establish a plant, and there were charges of boodles in connection with the measure, which, however, went through, and was signed by Gov. Rich.

Third Term.

In 1883 Pingree was nominated for a third term by the Republicans, and the Democrats nominated Marshall H. Godfrey. The campaign was one of the hottest that ever took place in Detroit. The Pingree men charging that those in favor of a new street railway franchise furnished the funds for the Godfrey campaign, and money was

spent freely on both sides. The Democrats were confident, but Pingree won by about 6,000 majority, the largest vote ever given a candidate for mayor up to that time. Pingree's third term was much taken up with fighting over street railway franchises. It was during this term that the potato patch plan evolved. The plan proved successful and was followed in many other large cities, and earned for the mayor the name of "Potato" Pingree.

Fourth Term.

In 1885 Samuel Goldwater was pitted against Pingree by the Democrats, but Goldwater's candidacy was regarded largely as a joke, and Pingree had over 10,000 majority.

Governor of Michigan.

The career of Mr. Pingree as governor has perhaps no equal in the history of any state. As governor, Mr. Pingree became conspicuous nationally by reason of the excellent equipment of the state troops he raised for the Spanish-American war, and the rapidity with which he sent troops to the front. In this he was most energetic. When Gen. Russell A. Alger was elected as secretary of war, Gov. Pingree was the first to uphold him and criticize his detractors.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Pingree was re-elected governor by a plurality of 60,000. In '99 he secured the passage of a street railway municipal ownership bill by the legislature, and later endeavored to have the city buy the street railways for \$17,500,000, and though business sentiment was almost unanimously against the plan, he carried it once through the common council, and was only stopped ultimately by a refusal on the part of Owner Wilson to extend the option on the property.

As governor Mr. Pingree secured the passage of the law creating the state tax commission, which has equalized taxation throughout the state to a great degree. He also after his ad valorem taxation law was declared unconstitutional, secured an amendment to the constitution of the state whereby the present ad valorem bill was made valid. He likewise secured the repeal of all special railroad charters in the state.

The military board scandal is the only spot of his political career that has even a dark look and that comes from those whom he stood by through it all, those whom he considered his friends and less culpable than others.

The banquet given by him in the state capital when carloads of vials and wine, and decorations were used, marked the end of his political career.

That he wrought well for the interests of the people of his home city and the state in many ways evidences on every hand attest. That he made some mistakes there can be no denial. That he was an honest, fearless and productive politician all admit. He was well fitted for the strenuous political life led by the inheritance of good blood and a strong physique, by the very climate of the state in which he was born, and by his own rugged personality. His worth as a man and a citizen will not be fully developed till the results of his work bear fruit.



EX-GOV. HAZEN S. PINGREE.

ment in front of Petersburg. He took part in the expedition to Weldon Railroad, and in the battles of Boynton Road, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville and Appomattox Court House, and was mustered out after the close of the war in August, 1865.

After this service in the war Mr. Pingree came to Detroit, being then 25 years of age, and began work in the shoe factory of H. P. Baldwin & Co., and in December, 1866, established the shoemaking firm of Pingree & Smith, with a capital of but \$1,390, with Charles H. Smith as his partner. Starting with eight employees during the first year, the firm, carried forward by Mr. Pingree's native energy and Yankee shrewdness, grew into an institution that employs 800 persons and has an annual output of \$1,000,000. He became one of Detroit's foremost business men, and was known as an enterprising manufacturer.

He was married in 1872 to Miss Frances A. Gilbert, of Mt. Clemens, and had three children, of whom Hazen S. Pingree, and Miss Hazel Pingree survive. Miss Gertrude Pingree, his eldest daughter, died in 1894, and her demise was one of the saddest blows experienced by Mr. Pingree.

Mr. Pingree was a 32d degree Mason, a Shriner and a member of Detroit post, G. A. R. He attended the Woodward Avenue Baptist church.

In 1887 there was a political landslide in municipal politics, the Democratic candidate carrying the city by a large majority, and in the fall of 1889 a large number of Republicans met upon invitation of James F. Joy to consider the nomination for mayor and endeavor to make such a selection as would regain the city to the Republicans. No Republican desired to run. Col. Henry M. Duffield positively refused to run. Mr. Pingree's name was suggested, but he protested.

"No, no," he said, "I was never in the city hall except to pay my taxes. I will double my subscription for the campaign, but let me out."

But a committee was appointed, and finally a reluctant consent was gained from Mr. Pingree to undertake the campaign. That was the beginning of a popular political career on the part of the ex-governor that spread his fame broadcast over the world.

Since Mexico's mining law of 1892 went into effect more than 9,000 mining titles have been issued.

Cardinal Martinelli is the ninety-ninth archbishop of the order of the "Barefooted Augustines," a line of which runs back to 1265.

Next in cost to the war of the rebellion was the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. It cost, in round numbers, \$2,500,000,000.

An Iowa mother punishes her little son by making him wear his Sunday clothes, while she rewards her young daughter in the same manner.

BOERS HOLD CAPE COLONY.

Burghers Gaining Recruits and Securing Fresh Horses.

SITUATION ALARMS ENGLAND.

Invading Force Numbers Between 7,000 and 10,000 Men—Operations of Tient Sir Bindon Blood in the Northeast Transvaal of No Avail.

London, June 25.—Whatever may have been the extent of the gradual attrition of the Boer forces and resources, and the consequent improvement of the British position in South Africa during the last month, the general situation has been so little altered since the end of May that reports mailed by English correspondents which are printed today may probably be taken to represent the condition of affairs now as accurately as when they left Cape Town. The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Cape Town sends a statement that is calculated to dispirit the most optimistic Englishman if it can be regarded as well founded. The letter was written about three weeks ago. The correspondent of the Mail says: "The Boer invasion of Cape Colony is developing in a rather serious manner. The Boer bands are getting recruits, and what is more, they are getting horses. They picked up no fewer than 500 at the remount camp near Colesberg less than a week ago. The invaders are swarming all over the eastern and midland districts. They number anywhere from 7,000 to 10,000 and are having a merry time. They wreck trains, kill colonists, and play havoc generally."

Recording the capture and sacking of Jamestown by the invaders, the correspondent says the amazing feature of the incident is that Jamestown is comparatively close to Alwal North, where there were 8,000 British troops and an abundance of guns and transports. He continues: "A glance at the map will show that a large portion of the colony is virtually in the hands of the enemy. From Dordrecht to Willmoore and across to Kenhardt and on to Namaqualand the Boer is the man in possession. The slow progress of the campaign from the British point of view causes deep dissatisfaction. The authorities allow next to no news to be published, and it is only by interviewing recent arrivals from the front that one can get any real conception of what is taking place."

The correspondent of the Standard, writing from Pretoria, speaks in almost as gloomy a vein in regard to the operations of General Sir Bindon Blood in the northeast Transvaal. He says: "General Blood's movement cannot fairly be regarded as having proved in the main that the intention was altogether abortive."

Thinks Gage Is Informed.

London, June 25.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg, purports to quote M. de Witte, the Russian finance minister, as saying that the statement issued by Secretary Gage, in explanation of the United States Treasury Department's action in imposing counter prevailing duties on certain Russian products, shows the question is not fully understood by Mr. Gage.

M. de Witte says he cannot imagine that Mr. Gage would intentionally mislead the people of the United States, and therefore can only conclude that Mr. Gage is not possessed of all the facts in the case.

Shout "Burn the Convents."

Madrid, June 25.—A meeting of free thinkers was held yesterday for the purpose of protesting against the holding of the jubilee procession. Violent antieretical speeches were made and those present at the meeting afterward paraded the streets shouting "Burn the Convents!"

Crowd hissed the Infanta Isabella, whose carriage was forced to change its route. The processionists were eventually dispersed by the gendarmes.

Prefers Good Whisky.

London, June 25.—The auction sale of bottled sherry from the king's cellars begins today and big prices are expected. It is believed that \$250,000 will be realized.

Everyone of the 6,000 bottles to be sold contains wine of high quality, and on some is the little round table bearing a crown with V. R. under it. The only reason for the sale is that King Edward doesn't drink anything weaker than whisky.

Six Die in a Wreck.

Penzance, June 25.—There is now no doubt but that the captain, mate, and four men of the British bark Falkland, Captain Grace, from Tacoma, Jan. 30, for Falmouth, which was wrecked off Bishop's Rock June 22, are drowned. The body of Mate Bateson was recovered in the afternoon.

His Wounds Proved Fatal.

London, June 25.—Lieut. G. L. Greenhields of the Shropshire yeomanry cavalry is dead from wounds received in the war in South Africa. He was one of the Oxford-Cambridge team which defeated the Harvard-Yale team in the international athletic games in July, 1899.

Gen. Grant in Berlin.

Berlin, June 25.—Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, accompanied by his wife and son, Ulysses, passed through Berlin today on their way to St. Petersburg. They called on Ambassador White.

Charles K. Salaman, London.

London, June 25.—Charles Kennington Salaman, composer, is dead. He was 87 years of age.

SECRETARY HAY BETTER.

Was Stricken by His Son's Death—Funeral Arrangements.

New Haven, Conn., June 25.—Secretary Hay, whose great grief over his son's death brought on physical collapse late yesterday, is much better today. He passed a fairly restful night and at 9 o'clock received a call from Dr. Gilbert, his physician. The doctor found Colonel Hay so much better that he permitted him to sit up, while directing that he remain quietly in his room for the day, expressed the belief that he would be able to leave the city this evening, if necessary.

Hay's Son Found Dead.

New Haven, Conn., June 25.—Adelbert S. Hay, son of Secretary Hay and former consul to Pretoria, was found dead on the sidewalk outside the New Haven house. Hay retired to his room at 1 o'clock, after spending the evening with friends, in apparently excellent spirits. At 2:30 a passer-by noticed the body of a prostrate man lying on the sidewalk on the College street side of the hotel. The night clerk of the hotel was immediately summoned and recognized the young man as the one who registered as Adelbert S. Hay. There was considerable excitement about the hotel and a large body of students and graduates who are here for the commencement exercises soon gathered. A number of Hay's former classmates at Yale positively identified the young man. It is believed that Hay became ill and went to the window for air, was overcome by a fit of dizziness and fell to the ground below.

The secretary, with his party arrived at 5:45 p. m., immediately entered a carriage and was driven to the residence of Seth Moseley, 36 Wall street. In the drawing-room of the house lay the remains of the dead son. Secretary Hay utterly collapsed and, prostrated by grief, took to his bed. Dr. Samuel D. Gilbert was summoned, and administered to the patient.

HE SEES PEACE IN CHINA.

Col. Riemann Says Troubles There Will Soon Be Adjusted.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25.—Chief of Staff Colonel F. Riemann of the German army in China, has arrived here on the steamer China en route to Germany. Col. Riemann occupies an important position with the allies.

In addition to being Count Von Waldersee's chief of staff and the personal representative of the German emperor at Von Waldersee's headquarters, he was charged with the duty of employing all of the allied forces that were placed under the command of German field marshal. He says he was disappointed because his military experience in China was very tame.

"The adjustment of all grievances between the foreign powers and China is now in a fair way to be accomplished," said Col. Riemann, but pending the final restoration of peace Germany finds it advisable to keep a considerable guard in the country.

Stone Thinks Bryan Sincere.

New York, June 25.—Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri is now visiting his old campaign headquarters, the Hoffman house.

"Bryan," said he, "is sincere in his declaration not to be a candidate for a third nomination."

"How about the new third party movement in the west?" Mr. Stone was asked.

"I have nothing whatever to do with it. Neither has Mr. Bryan," he replied. "Silver Republicans, Populists, Municipal Ownership advocates and socialists made up its representation at the first meeting."

Miss Ellen Lee to Wed.

New York, June 25.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and family arrived in this city last night. In the party is Miss Ellen Lee, who is to be married to First Lieutenant James Rhea of the 7th cavalry, U. S. A., tomorrow at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Miss Lee and Lieut. Rhea met while the 7th cavalry was stationed at Havana. The party came to New York for the purpose of having the wedding here.

Lodge Is to Go to London.

New York, June 25.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is expected to arrive in London shortly, the Tribune's correspondent announces.

The Chronicle thinks his presence may have an indirect and unofficial, but at the same time none the less important effect on the negotiations pending between England and America, particularly on those relating to the Nicaragua canal.

Catch Girl Elopings.

Lexington, Ky., June 25.—John Lamb and James Mcintyre of Cincinnati came here yesterday and found Lamb's daughter, Stella, and her friend, Bessie Elser, both eighteen years old, eloping to New York, where Miss Elser was to marry a turfman. They were boarding in South Limestone street, awaiting money which had been sent them by Dickinson.

Tug Sinks at Dock.

Trenton, N. J., June 25.—The tug James Herran, Captain Michael Herran, sank at its dock at Bordentown early yesterday morning. The engineer, Frederick Miller, was asleep in his bunk when the tug rolled over. He had barely time to get out of the bunk and was up to his neck in water when taken off. The cause of the accident is unknown.

New Bank for Pittsburgh.

Washington, June 25.—The comptroller of the currency has approved application for organization of the Federal National bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. The capital is \$1,000,000. George W. Eisenble, John H. Jones, John E. Craig, W. J. Johnson and Joseph A. Langfell are the promoters.

CUBA AND PHILIPPINE NEWS.

According to Gen. Emilio Nunez, civil governor of the province of Havana, the Cubans are well-pleased with the existing state of affairs. He says that the acceptance of the Platt amendment has greatly improved the situation.

Civil government will be established in the Philippine islands on July 4. Judge Wm. H. Taft will be designated as civil governor. He will remain at the head of the Philippine commission which is to be continued. The order creating him civil governor will be issued by the President through the secretary of war.

The Philippine mail on the 17th brought to the war department at Washington the records in 11 cases wherein Filipinos were tried by military commissions on charges including murder, rape, kidnapping, assault and battery, burglary and violations of the rules of war. The leaders select their victim, capture and carry him away in the night to a secret rendezvous on a sandy beach where a grave has been prepared. Here, in the presence of the assembled band, helpless men and women from time to time have been stabbed to death and tossed into the graves. Ten members of the band, including two of the chiefs, were tried before a military commission and eight of them sentenced to be hanged.

Our Trade With the Philippines.

An increase of 21 per cent in imports and 149 per cent in Philippine commerce is shown in a comparative statement made public on the 17th by the division of insular affairs, war department, setting forth the trade returns for the first 10 months of 1900, as compared with the same period for the preceding year. The total value of merchandise imported into the Philippines from January to November of 1900 was \$20,143,152, against \$16,644,568 for the same period of 1899. The value of the exports from the Philippines during the 1900 period is set down at \$19,372,830, against \$12,975,005 in 1899. The greater part of the imports came from Europe and Asiatic countries, although this trade with the U. S. showed an increase of \$531,367, or 43 per cent. Exports to the U. S., however, showed a falling off of \$975,627.

Revenue Stamps Off.

July 1 the new international revenue law goes into effect. Many of the stamp taxes are repealed. After that date the public will not have to stick stamps on bank checks, drafts, bills of lading, telegrams, telephone messages and sundry other documents. Altogether stamp taxes on 25 articles will be abolished, and it is estimated that government revenue will be cut down about \$15,000,000. Claims for the redemption of stamps must be prepared in the district where the claimant resides and forwarded by the collector of that district to the internal revenue bureau. A circular of the bureau states that "under the law and regulations all stamped instruments and all printed checks, drafts, etc., presented for the redemption of the stamps thereon must, when the stamps are redeemed, be retained with the claim; therefore, no such instrument can be returned to the owners thereof."

The steamship Hawaiian, from Honolulu, brought the largest cargo of sugar ever sent out of the Hawaiian islands, 8,600 tons, valued at \$750,000.

BASE BALL.

Below we publish the standing of the American and National league clubs up to and including the games played on Monday, June 24:

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	Won.	Lost.	Perc.
Chicago.....	32	29	.523
Boston.....	28	18	.610
Baltimore.....	21	29	.423
Detroit.....	27	21	.562
Washington.....	22	27	.448
Philadelphia.....	21	27	.438
Cleveland.....	18	29	.384
Milwaukee.....	18	31	.367

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won.	Lost.	Perc.
Pittsburgh.....	33	20	.620
New York.....	32	19	.625
St. Louis.....	27	24	.529
Brooklyn.....	23	24	.490
Boston.....	21	22	.489
Philadelphia.....	23	25	.480
Cincinnati.....	21	27	.438
Chicago.....	19	25	.432

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

New York. Cattle Sheep Lambs Hogs
Best grades.....\$1.00 \$5.00 \$4.00 \$6.00
Lower grades.....\$.90 \$4.50 \$3.50 \$5.50

Chicago.
Best grades.....\$.95 \$4.50 \$4.00 \$5.50
Lower grades.....\$.85 \$4.00 \$3.50 \$5.00

Detroit.
Best grades.....\$.90 \$4.25 \$3.75 \$5.25
Lower grades.....\$.80 \$3.75 \$3.25 \$4.75

Buffalo.
Best grades.....\$.90 \$4.25 \$3.75 \$5.25
Lower grades.....\$.80 \$3.75 \$3.25 \$4.75

Cincinnati.
Best grades.....\$.90 \$4.25 \$3.75 \$5.25
Lower grades.....\$.80 \$3.75 \$3.25 \$4.75

Pittsburgh.
Best grades.....\$.90 \$4.25 \$3.75 \$5.25
Lower grades.....\$.80 \$3.75 \$3.25 \$4.75

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat. Corn Oats
No. 2 red No. 2 mix No. 2 white
New York.....\$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
Chicago.....\$.95 \$1.00 \$1.00
Detroit.....\$.90 \$1.00 \$1.00
Tolled.....\$.85 \$1.00 \$1.00
Cincinnati.....\$.80 \$1.00 \$1.00
Pittsburgh.....\$.75 \$1.00 \$1.00
Buffalo.....\$.70 \$1.00 \$1.00

Detroit-Hay. No. 1 Timothy, \$12.75 per ton. Potatoes, 35c per bu. Live Poultry, Spring chickens, 10c per lb; fowls, 8c; turkeys, 6c; ducks, 10c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 12c per dozen. Butter, best dairy, 15c per lb; creamery, 15c.

Clergue expects the steel works of theault to rival the great trust mills, when he gets them going.

The "Saints of God," a religious sect of considerable strength in southwestern Michigan, will hold their annual camp meeting near Grand Junction, June 14 to 23 inclusive.

Capt. F. Sayres, commanding officer at Fort Sill, Okla., acting under orders from the war department started on the 17th with 40 cavalrymen to clear Whiteita mountain land of unlawful intruders preparatory to the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation.